



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

One of the cases has just died with suppression of urine and the consequent toxemia; the other is doing fairly well.

The regulations governing fruit vessels in infected ports having been continuously enforced here since June 20, there will be no change in the local rules on account of these new cases.

CUBA.

Report from Cardenas—Transactions of Service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ives reports, September 17, as follows:

Week ended September 15, 1906: One immune certificate issued.

One case of leprosy has been discovered here. It is not isolated.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Dengue fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, September 18, as follows:

Week ended September 15, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	15
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	3
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	560
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	71
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	485
Immune certificates issued.....	152
Health certificates issued for New Orleans.....	57
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	200
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	10

During the week 6 cases of dengue and 8 suspects of yellow fever were reported. Two suspects of yellow fever remain under observation.

One case of yellow fever was reported in an Englishman, aged 28 years, who has resided in Cuba for the past five years. He was taken sick September 5 and was confirmed as a case of yellow fever September 10. The work of fumigation of the residence of this case and also the immediate neighborhood, covering a square, was begun September 11. I reported this case by cable on the 12th instant.

Report for the month of August shows 50 cases of dengue fever.

September 18. One new case yellow fever reported to-day.

September 22. Am informed death from yellow fever which occurred September 18 was reported from Cruces, Province Santa Clara. Spaniard, in island two months. Said to have arrived at Cruces sick, from Habana. Delay in report probably due to fact Cruces under insurgents. Will be investigated by superior board of health.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 17, as follows:

Week ended September 15, 1906. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels leaving for United States ports; 1 health and acclimation certificate granted to a passenger going to the United States via Habana,

and 1 vessel, the German steamship *Clara Zelck*, bound to Mobile, was fumigated on September 15, leaving the same day at 11 a. m. for her port of destination.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 11, as follows: Week ended September 8, 1906. Five bills of health issued for the United States. One steamer fumigated.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Smallpox and yellow fever, month of August, 1906—Smallpox among railroad employees.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, September 3, as follows:

During the month of August, 1906, there were 9 deaths from yellow fever and 39 from smallpox in Guayaquil. Twenty-nine immune certificates were issued, 23 persons were vaccinated, and 7 vessels were inspected and fumigated.

Smallpox having appeared among the employees of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, I had a number of conferences with the chief surgeon and other officials of the road and have made frequent visits to Duran, directing the construction of a detention camp, vaccinating, etc. Many of these employees are Americans who frequently return to the United States. Up to date, eighteen days after isolation of the first case, there have been no further developments. I have advised revaccination of all the employees as smallpox is general thruout Ecuador.

The superior board of health of Guayaquil has under discussion the subject of extermination of yellow fever in this port, but as yet no definite action has been taken.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended September 12, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 7	Belize	Mobile.....	18	0	0	0
12	Olympia.....	New Orleans	0	0	0	0